

Sigler # 3079

Rarest Silver Dollar of Continental
Currency

Amenana v. 7 p 109-11

Jan 1912

Hickcox (1858) p. 76

Relative to the Continental Dollar

" Bishop Watson must be in error in supposing
the American congress issued it."

Henry Chagnon
Commodore W.C. Eaton Sale May 7, 1929

on white metal.

Lot #203 Dickeson struck copy of Cent dollar
Says it was made about 1874

JOHN GRANT BOOKSELLERS LIMITED : 31 GEORGE IV BRIDGE EDINBURGH 1

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PLEASE SEND

PLEASE REPORT

Richard Watson —

Chemical Essays

Octavo London 1781-7

4th Edition 1787

5th Edition 1789

Univ of Edinburgh
Library
Ref I 23
56-60

Norton's Inlucary Letter p. 42
~~Continued~~ No. 2 1858 NX

"

An American Coin, or Medal
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter in German
Silver, styled in "Loring's Field-Book
and other histories," the first ~~issued~~
money coined by the United States."

more description

≡

#1800

FROM the "London Chronicle," Dec. 21, 1776. Letters from an officer of the 64th Reg. in York Island to his friend in town.

"The Congress have established a Mint at Philadelphia, where they coin copper and silver pieces about the size of half a crown: In silver go for twelve shillings, in copper for fourteen pence."

G.

American Journal of Numismatics, Vol. 26, No. 2 (Oct. 1891) ,
page 45

Mar Apr 1962

Benson J. Lossing

Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution

NY 1860

Vol I p 317 n

" I have in my possession a coin, made of some composition resembling German silver of the present day (of which the following is a fac-simile the proper size) bearing the same device on one side. "

He is referring to the fractional Continental paper issue

then is an illustration of the coin

CURRENCY with

" Fac-Simile of the First Money Coined by the United States "

The Diary of William Bentley, D.D.
(Salem, Mass 1905)

Mere
July, 1960

p 302.

"Watson in the fourth Volume of his Chymistry, p. 155.

12mo 3rd Ed has the following, "It is reported of King James II, that he melted down * * * * the Congress in America had recourse to the same expedient * * *

* * Continental Currency, 1776

* 12 parts tin + ~~one part~~ 1 of lead."

There is no comment about the quote at all.
Same quote as in Crosby + Newman

Hickox

p. 76

Continental Dollar 1776

" Bishop Watson must be in error in supposing the American Congress issued it "

Hickox says p 76

" In another variety of the same coin, one letter R is added in the word "currency" * * "

Continental Dollar

After describing 1787 Fusio copper

" There was a larger piece struck at a later period, bearing the same description as the 1787 cent, with the date (1776) composed of white metal. This piece, by many called the "Continental Currency", is doubtless, the work of private parties, who wished to speculate on the popularity of the United States cent, and issued the large white piece as a medalet. "

Mason's Coin and Stamp Collectors' Magazine
Vol I No 6 Sept 1867 p 49 Phila
written by Mason himself.

Americana (American Historical Magazine)

Vol VII 1912 N.Y.

p 109

Describes ^{H.O.} Granger Continental

Dollar exhibited at Chicago Convention
a silver piece which for rarity and historical worth
completely eclipses ^{the celebrated} 1804 ~~silver~~ dollar,
or indeed any other coin in the United States
series"

378 grains

Says E G Fect variety is known in
brass and white metal

Published by the
The Savoy Plaza

NEW YORK 25, N. Y.
FIFTH AVENUE 28TH AND 29TH STREETS

THE SAVOY PLAZA



Richard Watson, D.D., F.R.S.
Chemical Essays 5 vol

Dedication dated Feb 20, 1781 at Cambridge
England ~~course~~ states that 3 volumes are written, but
one will be published first.
Regius Professor of Divinity at Univ of Cambridge

~~Book IV~~
In Essay III "Of Gun-metal - Statuary-Metal - Bell-
p 135 metal - Pot-metal, and Speculum-metal"

p 136

" It is reported of James II that he
melted down and coined all the brass
guns ~~in~~ in Ireland, and afterwards
proceeded to coin pewter with this
inscription - Melioris tessera fati -
The Congress in America had recourse
to the same expedient. (text as in Crosby)

This book (Vol IV) is Third Edition, London,
Printed for T and J. Evans, Paternoster-row
MDCC LXXXVIII

contains a new preface dated Cambridge
Febr. 9, 1786 and says over 2000 copies of
first three volumes were sold.

Vol IV
preface
p. vii

" let us but once have as many Britons in the Kingdom,
as the well-cultivated Lands of Great Britain are able to
sustain, and we shall have little to regret in the loss of
America; ***"

Vol IV
p 170

" A very fine silver looking metal is said to be
composed of 100 pounds of tin, 8 of regulus of antimony
1 of bismuth and 4 of copper

MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL, May 17, 1786

"The first money struck by the Congress in America is become exceedingly scarce, and only to be met with in the cabinets of the curious. They coined several pieces of pewter of about an inch and a half in diameter, and of 240 grains in weight; on one side of which were inscribed, in a circular ring near the edge, the words -- Continental Currency, 1776--- and within the ring a rising sun, shining upon a dial, with the word -- fugio--- at the side of it; under which were the words Mind your business. On the reverse were 13 small circles, joined together like the rings of a chain, on each of which was inscribed the name of some one of the Thirteen States. On another circular ring, within these was inscribed---- American Congress and in the central space--
We are one."

MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL, May 17, 1786

London dateline

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London, Febuary 22

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underlined words appeared in italics

OF INTEREST RE CONTINENTAL CURRENCY

Michael Hillegas, Treasurer of the Continental Congress (later first Treasurer of the United States, whose portrait now is on \$10 gold bills) wrote to Hon. Elbridge Gerry on May 3, 1777:

* * * "The printers will have done printing of the present emission of money this evening or Monday morning, and when it is all signed will make together, with what I have received from the signers yesterday afternoon and to-day, forty-two bundles, each of 26,000 dollars, in all one million and ninety-two thousand dollars. There remains also to be printed of the third emission, that is of small money, about 26,000 sheets at ten dollars a sheet. Am sorry that with all my industry, have not finished the account required, being so often taken up with the business in course with the signers."

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The article in Harper's Monthly Magazine for 1863 entitled "The Continental Money" which was so viciously criticized by a review on the article has certain interesting statements. The original article was written by Benson J. Lossing, as shown by the general index. Lossing had previously written "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution" published in 1851 and had stated that the plates for Continental currency were engraved by Paul Revere. When he wrote for Harper's he changed his mind and indicates that they were engraved by Smithers and that Paul Revere engraved some of the later ones. The review of the article in Harper's challenges the Smithers source and gives the impression that Revere was the engraver. Lossing reverts to his former position in his CYCLOPEDIA OF UNITED STATES HISTORY, published in 1881, Vol. 1, page 320, where he states that the Continental currency was engraved by Paul Revere. This was followed by Goss in The Life of Paul Revere, published in 1891, and by W. L. Andrews in Paul Revere and His Engravings, published in 1901. All of the above sources fail to mention two very important sources of information. The History of the Arts of Design, published in 1834, written by William Dunlap, Vol. 1, page 156. The author states "Smithers engraved the blocks for the Continental money". Dunlap personally knew most of the engravers.

As to the designs on Continental currency there is some evidence that Francis Hopkinson suggested some of them. In The Life of Francis Hopkinson, by George E. Hastings, published in 1926, page 240, there is a letter from Hopkinson to the United States Board of Admiralty, dated May 25, 1780, in which Hopkinson stated that he had designed "7 devices of the Continental currency" and the border, ornamentation and checks for the new Continental currency now in the press.

The foregoing information has been obtained from Paul Revere's Engravings, by Clarence S. Brigham, pages 162,3.

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COINS, MEDALS AND SEALS

by
W.C.Prime
New York 1861

The following statement is made on page 96 with reference to Fugio coppers:

"Within the past year a keg of these coppers was found in the vault of a New York City bank, in fresh proof condition. This statement has been doubted; but we are indebted to the cashier for fine specimens of the contents of the keg, which abundantly prove the truth of the story. A recent discovery of the old dies and possibly a manufacture of new dies, or repairing and retouching the old, has made these coins very common in various metals."

RODE ISLAND

Newport Dec. 25

The following extract from the learned Bishop Watson's Chymical Essays (published in 1786) vol 4, page 136. shows how easily strange errors are introduced into the writings even of careful men when they write on any subject relative to distant countries. - It is probable that some workman amused himself with copying some small bill emitted by Congress, into a die or mould, and then impressed or cast a piece of pewter such as the Bishop has described - If the author of that work should publish a future edition, it is hoped that clause will be omitted.

"It is reported of James II that he melted down and coined all the brass guns in Ireland, and afterwards proceeded to coin pewter with this inscription - Melioris tessera fati."
- The Congress in America had recourse to the same expedient; they coined several pieces of about an inch and an half diameter, and two hundred and forty grains in weight; on one side of which was inscribed in a circular ring near the edge - Continental Currency, 1776 - and within the ring a rising sun, with - Tuslo - at the side of it, shining upon a dial, under which was - Wind your business - On the reverse there were thirteen small circles joined together like the rings of a chain, on each side of which was inscribed the name of some one of the thirteen states; on another circular ring, within these, was inscribed - American Congress - and in the central space - We are one - I have been particular in the mention of this piece of money because like the leaden money which was struck at Vienna, when the city was besieged by the Turks in 1529, it will soon become a curiosity. I estimated the weight of a cubick foot of the Continental Currency, it was equal to 7440 ounces; this exceeds the weight of a cubick foot of our best sort of pewter, and falls short of that of our worst; I conjecture that the metal of the Continental Currency consisted of 12 parts of tin and one of lead."

(underlined words appeared in italics)

"Cont^{ental} Currency Dollar"
by S.H. + H Chapman

E.G. Fect
In Silver
Ext fine
Wt $363\frac{1}{2}$ grains

Sold in London Dec 17, 1886 for £20 10 sh

Says it is only one known
except for Parmelee piece
with one R and E G Fect

↑ wrong information
given to ~~Chapman~~
Chapman by
Jeremiah ~~Collburn~~
Collburn

10/16/65 Bangs Merum Sale of Dr F. S. Edwards Estate

- # 361 Restrike of Continental Currency Seal, whole amount issued 3,000,000 May 10, 1775 Perseverando - Beaver Knowing. Bronzed ^{Size} 24 1/2
- # 360 Restrike of Continental Currency 1776 ^{Size} 24 1/2
- # 362 Cont'l Cur'y Seal - whole amount issued, 60,965,269 ^{Size} 34/90th April 11th, 1778 Rev. Confederation. Bronzed 24 1/2
- # 363 Cont'l Cur'y Seal whole amount issued 3,000,000 Nov-29th 1775 Exitus in Dubio Est. Bronzed ^{Size} 24 1/2
- # 364 Perseverando - Beaver Knowing. Rev Confeder'n Bronzed ^{Size} 24 1/2

Lots 101-102-103-104-105 are 1795 cents,
NO 1796 1/2¢ at all

2808 History of Issues of Paper Money, Anterior to the Revolution
explanatory of the Historical Chart.
brought 50¢ Does not say or not say
whether chart is true.

Thesis
Hart

3/24/88

The Normal
Continental Dollar
5-D

has a plain edge
No floreated ornamentation
as on other

Examined in N.Y

CONTINENTAL DOLLAR in Silver

A.J.N 1887 Vol XXI p 89

Chapman Says Parmelee has a silver piece with
one R in CURRENCY
E.G FECIT
Mass before N.H in links

Chapman Says he has
Two R's in CURRENCY
EG FECIT
NH before Mass

~~This is impossible
+ probably proves the
~~silver~~ piece doesn't exist
but is like the others ^{in pattern} a copy
~~makes the~~ says it exists but
without EG FECIT and
is unique. This shows
the E.G. FECIT ^{in silver} was not then
known. Thus the error
is very possible that
the CURRENCY in silver
doesn't exist.~~

It does

Mary Cruzan has

Fugio Dollar E 6 Feet in Silver
unc with dent \$2000 iexcm

I bought it
SPN

$$\begin{array}{r} 323 \\ 365 \\ \hline 1095 \\ 730 \\ \hline 1095 \\ 117895 \end{array}$$

16

55

101
77
860

3786

$$\begin{array}{r} 430 \\ 186 \\ \hline 516 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 430 \\ 86 \\ \hline 516 \\ 530 \end{array}$$

14

A J N Jan 1871 Vol 5 p 61

In the Marmaduke Trattle sale at London
June, 1832. one lot includes under ^{American} ~~the~~ items

" and two for dollars in pewter struck during
the American War, 1776 "

TELEPHONE ORDER

July 1964

Seaby's

Date.....

Time.....

Name obtained by Format Coin from

Address Museum. Seen at Seaby's

Order

2-C Continental Dollar

When turned on vertical axis rev is
10° clockwise.

Edge weak but proper

Cast planchet with air holes

Scratches and defects are cast
not normal

Color — uniform dark grey including
cuts + nichs

Seond 7 has raised line

7

Generally weaker than normal
strikes.

Received by.....

Dealt with by.....

Invoice No.

Date completed.....

TELEPHONE ORDER

July
1964

Date

Time

Name

Address Seaby

Order

A well worn

1-B was shown
to me + it seemed
badly corroded & worn
but quite genuine.

Received by

Dealt with by

Invoice No.

Date completed



SCOTCHMAN'S COIN SHOP

1713 KIENLEN AVENUE
WELLSTON, MISSOURI 63133

Continental Dollar in Pewter

1(1)-~~1~~C genuine dark

Die crack fully developed on obv.

Turned On vertical axis ~~reverse~~ of obverse. The
reverse is 45 degrees clockwise.

owned by W. F. Krahn
3616 Utah Place
St. L.

Aug 1964

Cont Dol in Brass sold by
Millward for £400 in 1963
Bought over the counter for 2£ 10sh
in a group of junk.

Seaby's also obtained one for a
nominal amount (5sh)

Richeson from Island was
in 1864 Woodward Sale

May
1963

W. Elliot Woodward Sale Oct 18, 1864

American Medals - Bronze

#1992 Beaver gnawing a tree, "Proserando";
rev, an altar, surrounded by stars, "Confederation"
proof, scarce. Size 23

W. Elliot Woodward Sale of March 20, 1865
(there are 5 genuine Cent Am Dollars listed just 3 pieces + 2 bronzes)

#2727 Continental Currency, 1776; in copper. I
know nothing of this piece, but think it may be
either a cast or electrotype.

American Medals - Bronze

#3107 A beaver gnawing a tree, "Proserando"; rev,
Continental Currency; splendid proof. 26

#3108 "Mind your business", rev endless chain inscribed
with the names of the States "American Congress" & splendid
proof, size 26

#3109 An altar surrounded by thirteen stars, with an eye & clouds
above, "Confederation" reverse inscription, proof rare 26

#3110 An eagle standing on a pelican "Salus in Dubio" but rev inscription rare 26

W. Elliot Woodward Sale of March 20, 1865

Cogan Sale Mar 25, 1862

782 Eagle on globe 1783

Bear gnawing tree 1776, very fine size 24

Catalogue of Coins ~~and~~ Medals

by Edward Cogan

Sale Dec 16, 17 1874 Bangs Merwin & Co N.Y.

<u>Price</u>				<u>Size</u>
\$1 ³⁷	# 83	1775	"Perseverance", Continental Currency. Pure Copper	24
# 1,37	# 84	1778	Continental Currency. Confederation. Pure Copper.	24
# 85		1776	Continental Currency. Rings with names of the States. Pure Copper	24

Centennial medals were made however far in advance of the Centennial in 1876 and were selling ~~in~~^{Mar} in 1875 (see lots 811-818 in Cogan Sale of Mar 1, 2, 1875)

In 1864 they were sold

36 $\frac{1}{2}$ grain Silver dollar Foreign currency

Apr. 1887 A 20, 89

G.F.
and Seanev Miscellaneous

Sale of the ^{L.G.} Parmelee [^] ~~Collection of~~ Coins
June 18-20, 1873

Messrs Leavitt, Auctioneers

Catalogue by Wm H Strobridge, Brooklyn, L.I.

403 Continental Currency. One R in CURRENCY. Tin. proof.

404 Continental Currency
An Impression on Copper from a different die

405 Continental Currency
An Impression on extra thick planchet. Fine Proof. Copper.

Lots 404 + 405 must be copies
as Parmelee didn't keep them. One is listed
in the Seanev catalogue being the thick one. These
were apparently the Naseltine copies.

Woodward's 75th Feb Dec 29, 1884

#1800 1776 Newman 1-B in copper fine (He mentions brass
(This is possibly brass) It is not beaded
Robert Bach collection ^(GIVEN - 1830) had one in brass purchased in England
Clay Collection had one in silver but by Woodward
for \$100, then to Adams collection then to Parmer
In speaking of the brass

This with the silver one also was from England, leads to
the belief that ^{the pieces} ~~the pieces~~ are of English origin, and struck on
patterns of & dolls for American circulation.

Starting bid \$450

Bushnell Catalogue

Lot 715 Cont Dallas in Brass

"It is related that the Americans had to flee from Philadelphia where they were striking them, and afterward issued them at Lancaster, Pa."

This shows how idiotic Chapman's ideas were. The British didn't occupy Phila until a much later date than the guns were made. This accounts for Chapman and the

Edmund G. T. Emerson.

1776 Continental Currency dies
said to be made in England

Edward Cogan's Sale 5/6/78
(Randall Estate)

lot 2135

"1776 Two Electrotypes of Continental
Currency from the English Dies.
Copper and Type Metal"

Sold for 2 cents

the 1776 Continental Currency Copies
made in 1876 are described in

Edward Cogan's Sale May 6, 1878
(Randall Estate collection)

lot 2136 (15¢)

1776 Dickeson's Copy in Copper,
Currency type

2137 (10¢)

1776 Dickeson's Copy in White Metal
Currency type

lot (7¢)

2138 1775 + 1778 Dickesons Three Continental
Currency pieces. W.M. Seals

this is so close to 1876 that
it is conclusive on the

DICKESON copy



FROM THE DESK OF MARK A. EDISON

TRADEMARK

The 1776 Silver
Continental **D**ollar
with one R ~~is~~

Newman 1-C is
in

Plate 4 of

#573 Parmelee Catalogue

It is now at Johns Hopkins

Better Buy Bryner

Silver Cont Dollar

Theo Grand Sale # 10

12/11/47 by Stacks

valued at \$3000⁰⁰

Continental Dollar in Brass
Beads cut in lines

Bushnell sale Lot 715

says there are 2 known - other in Appleton collection

says they were struck in Philadelphia

+ later at Lancaster Pa, because the

Americans had to flee



ST. JOHN'S BIBLE & BOOK CO. OF



The Cont Dal in silver with one R
is hat 110 in the Mills Sale of 4/27/04
and is illustrated

The Murdoch sale has a
Brass Contong Dollar with
beads & says there are only
two known. It is illustrated
& may be same specimen

Brass Cont Dial with dots

2698 Sale of 3/20/65 Woodward

Selected from Bache, Lightbody etc collections

Brass

Cont Dollar

with ~~solid~~ rings

lot 202 Jackman Sale
illustrated

Cont Currency 1776 in Brass
Woodward 10/18/64 long known in England
Lot # 1484 ext fine

Continental Dollar
E G Fecit
in silver

in A.N.S. Exhibit
in 1914

had reverse die
cracked

It is the Newcomer
specimen which Mary
Cruzan has.

Printer
Continental Dollar
E.G. FECIT in Hanger
Collection sold

May 13, 1949 by James
Kelley at Central States
Convention in Dayton

shows no die break

This illustrated on
page 39 of catalogue
Lot #779.

Bushnell sale 1882 page 42

lot 715 Brass Fugio Dollar
rings headed + partly cut into
lines

" Americans had to flee from Philadelphia
where they were striking them and afterward
issued them at Lancaster Pa

" the records of Congress and of
the Government are so extremely
meagre and omit ~~to~~ mention of so
much business that came before
them that the omission of a record
does not prove that such an issue
was not authorized or intended"

5H + H

~~Henry~~ Chapman on p15

Lot 110 Fugio Dollar is silver

John G. Mills sale 1904

Picture of Belts 614

in plates to Stickney sale

Newman 1-B Tin

Cont Dollar

Lot 146 Harmer Rooke Sale

Aug 26 1970

Illustrated

this is the one I gave my opinion
on as being a cast. Picher told
me it was his opinion also

Picher ^{owns} ~~has~~ the genuine piece

Contents of 20 Dollar 4-D

CURRENCY

of ~~to~~ Att of Illinois

Lot 429 New Netherlands Sale of
Nov 6, 1970

British owner unknown heretofore

Estimated Value \$1000-\$7500

Brought

Normel collection
Cont Dollars

6/6/58

Normel 61

Newman 1-A Black brass

Obv. bold Rev weak with scratches

1-B Coppery rather than brassy. Bold
v.f. but edge defect at NH.

1257

1-B Bright brass v.f.

62

1-C abt unc

1528

2-C burned obv
cast like prickles

1526

3-D — EG FECIT
a cast
die break on rev doesn't show

1525

5-D unc lovely Square 

368

2-D Square Rosette was
about unc.

1776 Continental Currency Dollar in Silver. E. G. FECIT.
Newman 4-D. 363 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Specific gravity 9.81.
Discovery piece. Extremely fine. Reverse has small planchet
defect at border under Pa. & Del. links. Obverse has small
dent to left of sun dial apparently from hardness test.
Excessively rare. Two known. Sold on Dec. 17, 1886 at
auction in London for £20 10 sh. and passed through two
owners to Chapmans. First described in "Continental Currency
Dollar" by S.H. & H. Chapman in American Journal of Numismatics,
Vol. 21, No. 4 (Apr. 1887) p. 89 but mentioned in Jan. 1887
AJN under queries. Sold as #238 of Chapmans' sale of the
Frank McCoy collection on May 5, 1887, apparently to Earle.

#2132 George H. Earle Collection Sale by H. Chapman on
June 25, 1912 Plate XXIV to Waldo Newcomer @ \$2200.00.
Displayed by Newcomer at Exhibition at American Numismatic
Society Exhibition in Jan. 1914 and illustrated and listed
in catalogue on Plate 13, p. 21. Listed by Mehl as first
item on inventory of Newcomer collection and sold to
E.H.R.Green in 1933. Sold by Estate of E.H.R.Green in 1940
to B. G. Johnson. Distributed by Johnson Estate to Mary Cruzan.
Sold by Mary Cruzan in May, 1956 to Eric P. Newman.

For other specimen weighing 378 grains: See Numismatist
Vol. 25 No. 4 (Apr. 1912) p. 144; Americana Vol. VII, p. 109
(1912 N.Y.); Exhibited at Chicago A.N.A. Convention in 1911.
Owned by Granberg and Green. Lot 10 of Stacks's Sale of
Theodore Grand Collection on Dec. 11, 1947. Bought by
Fred Boyd.

10/16/61
atb

Owned by Stack's
Send by Picker for examination
April, 1964

CONTINENTAL DOLLAR test strike in copper on small
planchet.

Variety - Newman 2-C
Weight - $41\frac{1}{4}$ grains
Diameter - $13/16$ "
Thickness by micrometer - .039"

The normal size of ^{Continental Dollars} ~~this coin~~ is approximately $1-17/32$ "
in diameter.

Assuming the thickness of the piece in question was
uniform, the full coin would weigh 146.4 grains which is far
below the brass pieces which are 224 grains average.

Its specific gravity, according to my measurements, is
9.9 but this is not accurate enough to rely on. More ^{accurate} specific
gravity should be in the neighborhood of 8.9. The high
specific gravity indicates pure copper with no zinc mixed
in as was true in the brass pieces 1-A and 1-B.


If the obverse portion is upright and turned through
its vertical axis the reverse is 315° clockwise or 45°
counterclockwise.

No other copper or silver pieces from 2-C combination
are known.

This piece appears to be pure copper and is apparently
a copper button or copper planchet which was struck from
the genuine dies.

No undercoin is noticeable.

This piece is unique.



5/15/64

ERIC P. NEWMAN

Owned by Stack's
Send by Picker for examination
April, 1964

CONTINENTAL DOLLAR test strike in copper on small
planchet.

Variety - Newman 2-C
Weight - $41\frac{1}{4}$ grains
Diameter - $13/16$ "
Thickness by micrometer - .039"

The normal size of ^{Continental Dollars} ~~this coin~~ is approximately $1-17/32$ "
in diameter.

Assuming the thickness of the piece in question was
uniform, the full coin would weigh 146.4 grains which is far
below the brass pieces which are 224 grains average.

Its specific gravity, according to my measurements, is
9.9 but this is not accurate enough to rely on. ^{More accurate} Specific
gravity should be in the neighborhood of 8.9. The high
specific gravity indicates pure copper with no zinc mixed
in as was true in the brass pieces 1-A and 1-B.

If the obverse portion is upright and turned through
its vertical axis the reverse is 315° clockwise or 45°
counterclockwise.

No other copper or silver pieces from 2-C combination
are known.

This piece appears to be pure copper and is apparently
a copper button or copper planchet which was struck from
the genuine dies.

No undercoin is noticeable.

This piece is unique.

EPN

5/15/64

ERIC P. NEWMAN

Piche 1964
owned by Stacks

Copper circular middle of Cont Dollar
Newman 2-C

Wt: $41\frac{1}{4}$ gr. $\frac{41\frac{1}{4}}{37.5} = 42.5$

Diam $\frac{13}{16}$ " $\frac{4.25}{4.25}$ Very thin \leftarrow

If obverse is upright + turned thru vert axis reverse is turned
 315° clockwise or 45° counterclockwise

No other copper pieces or silver pieces from
2-C combination.

Thickness is .039 inches

The normal size of the coin is a max of $1\frac{17}{32}$ inches diameter

The full coin would weigh

$$\frac{\left(\frac{49}{32} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \pi}{\left(\frac{13}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \pi} = \frac{X}{41\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{49}{32}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{13}{16}\right)^2} = \frac{\left(\frac{49}{32}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{26}{32}\right)^2} = \frac{49^2}{26^2} = \frac{2401}{676} = \frac{X}{41.25}$$

$X = 146.4$ grains.
This is far below
wt of brass pieces
which are 224 gr
average

$$\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ \times 49 \\ \hline 441 \\ 196 \\ \hline 2401 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ \times 26 \\ \hline 156 \\ 52 \\ \hline 676 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 169 \overline{)24750} \\ 169 \\ \hline 785 \\ 676 \\ \hline 1090 \\ 1084 \\ \hline 760 \end{array}$$

This is from genuine dies struck on
a small planchet. No undercoin noticeable

Unique


See photo

Wts + Sp Gr of Cont Dollars of EPD

	wt	in water	Diff	
Brass 1-A	250	221	29	8.6
Brass 1-B	226	200	26	8.7
Penter 1-C	284 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr	247	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.6
Penter 2-B	248	206 ²¹⁵	33	7.5
Penter 3-C	273	236	37	7.4
Penter 4-C	280 1	238 ²⁴⁷	31 1	7.5
1783 Medal	335 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	297	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.7

Am Num Society Library

Notes. Edgar Adams Notebook

1. CURRENCY - AMERICA $\frac{N}{4}$ ornamented edge
Pewter 258 grains
Brass 224 grains
Silver 378 grains (one spec known being {Parrille
Mills #110
Garrett
2. Same as above but beaded rings brass 2 specimens seen
3. Same as above but heads cut into lines brass
4. CURRENCY - AMERICA $\frac{N}{4}$
5. E. G. Fecit - AMERICAN
Two in Silver
One in Brass
Principally Tin
6. Small 1776  between Y + date - AMERICAN
Tin - Newcomer collection

1 ~~(A)~~ — ~~A (A)~~ ^A Brass headed Rings

1 — ~~A (A)~~ ^B Brass lines from beading

1 — ~~A (A)~~ ^C Pewter + Silver

1-(1) — ~~A (A)~~ ^C Broken over die

2 — ~~A (A)~~ ^C Pewter (Currency)

3 — ~~B D~~ ^C Currency

4 — ~~B D~~ ^C □ □

5 — ~~B D~~ ^C EG Feet

11/1/46 42 L 8 sh

$1\frac{1}{4}\%$ disc at end of 1776

Legal Tender Price Control

Penal laws declared enemy

The plans for the Continental Dollar are reinforced by the paper money issues of New York. There was a \$1 note in the New York issue of September 2, 1775. In the eleven denominations issued March 5, 1776 a \$1 note was included in the total of \$137,500. There were 30,000 \$1 notes authorized and a similar number of half dollar notes. When the issue of August 13, 1776 was authorized no \$1 notes were included, the $\$1/16$, $\$1/8$, $\$1/4$ and $\$1/2$ dollar notes being issued as fractions and the \$2, \$3, \$5 and \$10 being issued above the \$1 level. The Act also authorized a $\$1/9$ to be issued as an extra but none were printed. The total was \$500,000 in notes. There was no possibility that the \$1 note was excluded because there were an adequate number of them as there were 105,866 of the half dollar notes issued.

Since Elisha Gallaudet was from New York it looks as though the New York Legislature conformed to the Continental Congress with respect to the silver dollar being issued and not having a piece of paper money in its place.

ERIC P. NEWMAN

October 28, 1963

Consecutive run of denoms
from 2 to 8

~~Each of~~ the first four issues of Continental Congress paper money ~~passed~~ under resolutions from June, 1775 through May, 1776 ^{each} contained a one dollar denomination. There were no more one dollar denomination printed and issued ~~these issues~~ ~~than~~ ~~the~~ ~~equal~~ than the \$2, the \$3, the

for any of
\$4

~~any other~~ or any other integral denominations. ^{following} ~~then~~ the ~~next~~ four issues of eliminated ~~the~~ the \$1 denomination retaining the \$2, \$3, \$4, 5, 6, 7 & 8, ~~there~~. ~~Denominations~~ The one dollar denomination could not have been eliminated for ~~convenience~~ ~~practicality~~ ~~because~~ ~~lets~~ while retaining the series of consecutive denoms from 2 to 8 & the \$1 was there was the most convenient and the most